

Lesson 5

Letters (ع) and (ء)

Difference between (ع) and (ء)

1. Makhraj

(ع) is from the mid-throat like (ح) whereas,

(ء) is from the deepest part of the throat (the glottal stop).

2. In the state of Sukoona;

(ع) the sound can be extended whereas,

(ء) when pronounced the voice will be completely cut off.

Examples: يُعَلِّمُونَ مُؤْمِنٌ

Similarity between (ع) and (ء)

Both (ع) and (ء) are light letters

The tongue whilst pronouncing them is flat.

- We need to take care to pronounce the words correctly to refrain from alteration in meaning.

Example: عَمِينَ = Blinded

 أَمِينَ = Trusted

Letters (ط) and (ت)

Difference between (ط) and (ت)

Makhraj

- Both have the same the point of articulation but the difference is in the quality.

- (ط) is a heavily letter and fills the space of the mouth and the root of the tongue is upwards.

- (ت) is very light and the tongue is flat.

- We need to take care to pronounce the words correctly to refrain from alteration in meaning.

Example: - طين = Clay

تين = Fig

Letters (خ) and (ك)

Differences

The point of articulation for both is very close to one another.

The letter (خ) is pronounced heavily and has a scratching sound

The root of the tongue goes upwards. Whereas,

The letter (ك) is pronounced lightly and the root of the tongue is flat.

In the state of Sukoon;

(خ) the voice can be extended.

(ك) the voice is cut off and cannot be extended.

Examples: إخلاص أكبر

- We need to take care to pronounce the words correctly to refrain from alteration in meaning.

Examples ختم = Set a seal

كنتم = Concealed